TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1904.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second-Class Mail Matter. ____

Subscriptions by Mafi, Postpaid. SUNDAY, Per Year. DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year 8 0 DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month........ 70
Postage to foreign countries added.

Published by The Sun Printing and Publishing ssociation at 170 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo with to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Afraid of the Issue.

All over the State Republican spellbinders, big and little, are perambulating and perorating. From the humblest cart-tail spouter to members of the Cabinet not an orator of them all dares to say a word for Governor ODELL. "Oh, breathe not his name" is the Republican motto. They seem to be trying to forget him. They don't know of him or hear of him or permit him to occur as Governor or as Chairman in this canvass.

This shows how deep and general is popularity of Mr. ODELL. He is content to obscure himself and let the gudgeons be persuaded, if they can be, that the name of ODELL has been wiped off the list, and that HIGGINS, uncompromised, unfettered, unodellized, is the boss and master of the show.

The voters can't be so forgetful as the Higgins orators have to be. The Qdell administration has been either good or evil. If good, why are the advocates of Mr. HIGGINS, a part of that good, ashamed and afraid of the record of that administration?

ODELL and Odellism are to be approved or condemned by the people. The friends of Mr. Higgins have not met and do not dare to meet the real and sole issue.

Russia's Act of War in the North Sea.

There seems to be no doubt that on the night of Oct. 21-22 Russia's Baltic fleet, commanded by Admiral ROJESTVENSKY, while traversing the North Sea on its way to Cherbourg, fired on a number of English fishing smacks, thereby causing a grave loss of life and property. Assuming that the aggressor has been correctly identified, we must recognize that an act of war, has been committed, which will be promptly followed either by ample apology and reparation on the part of Russia or by an ultimatum on the part of England.

What explanation can be offered for this extraordinary performance? We dismiss the suggestion that the unprovoked aggression may have been deliberately planned, and that the Russian Admiral was instructed to seize the first opportunity of forcing England to take part in the pending war, in order that Russia might be relieved from the humiliation of succumbing to the Japanese. That end could have been attained many weeks ago by a refusal to apologize for the depredations of the Russian cruisers in the Red Sea. It would be absurd to sacrifice for that purpose the Baltic fleet, which could not possibly cope with the overwhelming naval force that might be quickly arrayed against it in the British Channel.

England's home fleet, consisting of eight battleships and five cruisers, is itself in the North Sea: the Channel fleet, comprising six battleships and six cruisers, is at or near Portland; while the cruiser squadron, made up of seven armored cruisers, is in an English port, refitting. These three squadrons, or any two of them, if brought together, as they easily might be, would prove far more than a match for the ships at the disposal of Admiral ROJESTVENSKY. The size of Russia's Baltic fleet has not been made known officially, and the unofficial accounts vary. Besides torpedo destroyers, colliers and armed merchantmen, there are, according to one report, eight battleships and eight cruisers; but according to a telegram from Dover, only seven battleships and four cruisers passed that port on Sunday. In no event, should war now break out between Russia and Great Britain, would the Baltic fleet be able to escape destruction, for even should it succeed in traversing the British Channel it would be intercepted by England's Mediterranean fleet, which comprehends twelve battleships and fourteen cruisers, besides many supplementary vessels.

We assume, then, that the firing on the English fishing smacks was a mistake on the part of the Russian naval commander. He may, possibly, have supposed the steam trawlers, which are used for fishing in the North Sea, to be Japanese torpedo boats, or submergibles; but in view of their proximity it is obvious that no experienced navigator could have made such a blunder. Or he may have resented the inability of the skippers of the fishing smacks to understand and answer his signals. Such inability would have been taken for granted by an experienced navigator, because the vessels fired upon were showing the lights which, by international agreement. fishing craft should exhibit. In a word. we can only acquit Admiral Rojest-VENSKY of a deliberate and glaring breach of international law by imputing to him a degree of nervousness, precipitancy and ignorance that disqualify

him for continuance in command. It follows that no apology and no compensation are likely to be accepted as adequate unless they are accompanied by the immediate recall of Admiral ROJESTVENSKY and by the summary subjection of that officer to trial by court-martial. The maritime Powers cannot permit the Baltic fleet to go cruising about the world for the next nine or ten weeks under an officer so grossly unfit to perform his professional duties. Either a competent commander should be appointed or measures should be taken to prevent the Baltic fleet from proceeding any further on a voyage con-

ceived in folly and prosecuted in reck-

less defiance of the fundamental laws of

The record of this Baltic fleet, which should have reached Port Arthur last spring, but which does not even hope to arrive at Vladivostok before the middle of January, has exposed the Russian Admiralty to ridicule and scorn. It has now revealed, however, a dreadful capacity for mischief. "Built in th' eclipse and rigg'd with curses dark," it may be doomed to cause a national catastrophe.

Hearst and the "Herald."

The whimsical defence of Governor-Chairman ODELL and of Odellism attempted by the New York Herald would attract no more attention in this quarter than any other of the feeble political vagaries of that irresponsible journalistic intellect, were it not that the manner of the attempt concerns THE SUN.

We are willing to deal with perfect frankness with the Herala's insinuation that in opposing the continuance of Mr. ODELL's control of the State Government and in denouncing Odellism as an evil and shame, this newspaper is not moved by legitimate public considerations but by private resentment. If that were absolutely true as to THE SUN, the facts regarding ODELL and Odellism would nevertheless remain. The need would be just as urgent for a Governor at Althe Republican conviction of the un- bany, in the words of GROVER CLEVE-LAND, "as able, as fearless and as incorruptible as I know your candidate [Judge HERRICK] to be. But the vague and veiled insinuation of

the New York Herald concerning a personal motive for THE SUN'S opposition to Mr. ODELL has no truth behind it. It is both cowardly and dishonest; cow-ODELL would like them to be and as ardly, because the Herald merely adopts in a timidly imitative way the charge printed more specifically and boldly several days ago by its disreputable ally in ODELL'S interest, HEARST'S Evening Journal, in an article suppressed before the entire edition of the paper left the press; dishonest, because the Herald knows well enough that THE SUN has already exposed fully every false statement relating to the circumstances of SHERLOCK'S pardon by Mr. ODELL in 1901. We have denied squarely ODELL's lie that THE SUN threatened him with merciless opposition if he granted the pardon. We have recalled the conclusive fact that this newspaper, to its present profound regret, supported ODELL for Governor from fifteen to eighteen months after the event which he says determined its unrelenting hostility, and that we then contributed, perhaps decisively, to his election to the office he yet holds. We have supposed that our exposure of the falsehood and our demonstration of the truth were sufficiently explicit to convince any honest con-

temporary We think so yet.

The City of New York on Nov. S. The registration in the city of New York for the coming election aggregates 688,803. For the Presidential election of 1900 it was 640,641, or 48,162 less. The rate of increase this year was about normal. Generally in the State the rate of increase in the registration since 1900 seems to be the same.

That is, the "apathy" so much talked about does not exist and has not existed at any time since the Presidential nominations were made. In no Presidential election is there apathy, and as this country grows older and more populous the interest increases. Outside of the Southern States, where the result of a Presidential election is actually a foregone conclusion, the electorate have grown more and more interested, so far as concerns voting.

It used to be thought necessary to get up torchlight parades and to make a great noise with brass winds to arouse popular interest. Perhaps there was some reason for the uproar at a time when newspapers were not read so extensively as now: but that time passed away long ago, and such childish and semi-barbarous methods were kept in use long after they had become needless. It is even questionable if the occupation of the professional spellbinder has not lost the reason for its continued existence. A few speeches by men of especial weight would probably be enough, and the present tendency in a Presidential campaign seems to be toward such restraint in stumping. Four months of campaign spouting is too much for human endurance. The period of active campaigning on the stump has been gradually shortened till now it is generally restricted to the last month before the election. In this campaign it is to be chiefly in the coming and last

two weeks. How much effect a redhot canvass in the closing days of a campaign has, so far as concerns the changing of political convictions or intentions, is, of course, not computable; probably it is little. The old notion that the result of a campaign could be changed decisively by a blunder like the Burchard speech in the Blaine canvass or by some roorback put forth at the last moment is likely to be dismissed hereafter. Practically the whole electorate now take their sides unchangeably at the very beginning of away childish things and grown to ma-

In 1900 in the city of New York the aggregate of the votes polled by the Republican and Democratic parties was less than the registration by less than 8 per cent. If the percentage of reduction is not more at the coming election the combined poll of the two will be about 635,000, as compared with about 590,000 votes in 1900.

Obviously, no proper criterion for estimating the percentage of the poll of each party at the coming election can be had from the 1900 contest between Mc-KINLEY and BRYAN. Nor is it at all safe but must vote for him along with the to take the State election for Governor others on that ticket, or else vote against in 1902 as affording in its percentages the entire list of nominees. He cannot any indication as to the election this year. The best instructed and most experienced politicians are at sea in the matter. It may be assumed that the Democratic percentage will be more than in 1900, but it cannot be assumed and is not of them, voted the Republican ticket

calculator that the Democratic percentage of 61 in the State election of 1900 will be reached, with a consequent plurality of 139,000. If the plurality is 120,000, probably the rosiest Tammany expectation will be fulfilled.

Election Day in Newfoundland.

On Oct. 31 Newfoundland will hold a general election which is of quite as much importance to her as the Canadian election of Nov. 3 is to that country, or as our own, which comes a few days later,

More than is generally realized, the people of the United States are not a little concerned in the result of this election. Canada also has a very important interest in it. One of the main issues involved is confederation of the island with the Dominion. This Canada is now eager to secure. Should a new Government, favorable to such a union, be elected in Newfoundland, Canada would go far and pay much to effect the consolidation. In such an issue the United States, and in a particular manner New England, would be very directly affected. Union would give the control of the long standing and much vexed fisheries question to Canadian hands. Canada would undoubtedly at once give to her own fishermen full and free right to the inshore bait fisheries of which Newfoundland now holds monopoly, and upon which the deep sea fishing virtually depends. That would place in Canadian hands a somewhat formidable "big stick," which could be used, if she saw fit, in warding off part of that American "dumping" which now terrifies some of our neighbors. Or she could use it, if she chose, as an item of barter in any trade relations which might be opened between the two countries.

Sir Robert Bond, the present Premier of Newfoundland, holds a strong position with his people. The country has of late been unusually prosperous, and its future prospects are encouraging. Sir and Mr. ROOSEVELT in this country point to similar conditions, as reason for a continuance of the present administration. Should he remain in control, it is a fair assumption that there will be no change in the political status of the island. But a somewhat formidable opposition has developed, and Sir ROBERT may not have it all his own way, although his success seems probable.

The Horse Show Season.

The social significance of the horse shows which are held at the large cities at this season has greatly increased. For years the Horse Show here has marked the beginning of the winter season in New York, and its gaveties were due after that week. Since other cities have begun to hold these annual exhibitions the horse show means, even to New Yorkers, much more than it did.

Exhibiting its horses along with its fashionable life is an amiable way for a city to call attention to its wealth and material progress. The interest in the horse which these occasions keep alive makes them something more than merely social functions. There is undeniably much concern in other details than the horses: but the influence of the shows on sports is healthy.

It is as a factor in the social life of the country that the horse show has so much extended its influence. Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia and other cities have come to have their shows with the same regu- to get permission to apologize? larity that they are held here. The more enthusiastic exhibitors now journey from one place to another to show their horses, and, if possible, to win their blue ribbons in more cities than one Exhibitors interested enough to want to show their horses and rich enough to indulge their tastes are seen in the entire circuit of shows.

Apart from the social and sporting liversion that such a course affords, there is the advantage of bringing together the socially active of various cities, making them acquainted and removing the prejudice that is sometimes known to exist in one city against another. Boston and New York have only to meet and know each other to realize how sympathetic they may be. Any prejudice that Philadelphia may have against Chicago is soon eradicated by meeting frequently in the arenas of different shows. Especially amiable will Philadelphia feel toward Chicago if her horses are able to win in the Western competition. New York and Boston must be made more cordially friendly by mutual triumphs in their rings.

The result of this intercourse is bound to be beneficial. A larger and less provincial society will result, and what Newport has so far failed to accomplish in assimilating the fashion and wealth of all the large cities of the country will soon be a matter of fact. And this will be due to these annual exhibitions of horseflesh.

The Voting Machines. At the general election on Nov. 8 it is proposed to use voting machines in the city of Syraguse, and upon them the names of the candidates for electors of President and Vice-President will not appear. Instead there will be in each the campaign. This republic has put party column a ballot bearing the name of the party and the words "Presidential electors," and each one of these ballots cast is to be counted for each of the thirty-nine candidates for elector nominated by the party whose name it bears. This method of voting for electors is prescribed in Section 162 of the New

> The Syracuse Telegraph opposes this system of voting for electors, on the ground that the voter has not a free choice of the candidates for this office. If one or another of the candidates for elector on a given ticket is distasteful to the voter, he cannot vote against him,

York Election law.

split his ballot on electors. In 1896 the electoral vote of California was divided, McKINLEY receiving 8 votes and BRYAN 1. In 1900 the "antiimperialists" of Massachusetts, or some assumed by the most sanguine Tammany straight except for one elector, and

although they cast an inconsiderable number of tickets thus split, the right to make a protest in this manner is one that should not be destroyed or abridged.

It might be of the greatest value. Certainly the courts should be appealed to for a decision on the legality of this provision of the Election law, for voting machines are coming into more general use each year. The right to vote for any man and against any man should be preserved to every voter in the State.

The Veiled Goddess.

In a warmish letter from Cold Spring, Gen. NELSON APPLETON MILES deplores the subtle creepings of despotism and reveals the ravages of imperialism in sculpture and the vain efforts of the Goddess to save her face:

"Our Government is expending between thre hundred and four hundred thousand dollars in building a War College at Washington, where the officers of the American army are to learn the responsibilities and duties of soldiers of the Republic. We are informed that the first statue, that of FRED BRICK the Great, is to be dedicated during the pres ent month, and it has been publicly and repeatedly announced that this is to be one of four, the others being ALEXANDER the Great, CASAR and NAPOLEO -all monarchs, all imperialists, and two of them overthrew republics to gain their power.

" The Goddess of Liberty, standing high in midair over the Capitol, may well veil her face at such

If the Prussian is indeed to be followed in the War College gallery by the Macedonian, the Roman and the Corsican, something should be done to relieve the sufferings of the Goddess and Gen. MILES. An image of an anti-imperialist General should be set among those statues gracing that famous place in, CÆSAR, NAPOLEON and ALEXANDER, all standing naked in the open air.

There is no finer figure for a statue, no handsomer apti-imperialist warrior, no more imposing foe of despotism than Gen. MILES himself. His effigy should be erected at the War College, standing in midair over one of his renowned ROBERT and his followers point to this | military engines, the testudo, so that the fact, as Sir WILFRID LAURIER in Canada Goddess of Liberty may have something sympathetic and satisfactory to look at.

Gen. Miles is worth unveiling one's face for; and the revived testudo is a martial apparatus of which the Goddess will not soon grow tired.

The New York Herald, which enjoys a singularly felicitous intimacy with ODELL's financial partner, in the course of a very badly written article makes this assertion: " He [ODELL] incurred the enmity of Republicans by abolishing amateur trustees of public charitable Institutions, and of Tammany Democrats by remov-ing the insane from the hands of brutal ward ruffians to the care of the State."

It occurred to us upon reading this paragraph that we had never before heard that the insane of this State had been consigned to the custody of "brutal ward ruffians," so we took the liberty of consulting the records to ascertain who the particular rufflans were. We append the official list so characterized:

BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE MANHATTAN STATE HOSPITAL: Judge Henry E. Howland,

George E. Dodge, Mrs. Eleanor P. Kinnicutt, wife of Dr. Francis John McAnerney,

Isaac N. Seligman, Mrs. Louisa Pierpont Satteriee, Henry H. Hollister, all of New York. CARD OF MANAGERS OF THE LONG ISLAND STATE Alexander E. Orr, Brooklyn.

George L. Thompson, Kings Park, L. I., Dr. Evan F. Smith, Brooklyn, Theron L. Smith, Smithtown, L. I., John G. Deubert, Brooklyn, Bradish Johnson, Islin, L. I.

Will the New York Herald be good enough

It is difficult to imagine the extent of the disaster which would ensue if one-half of the Russian Navy should unexpectedly

conditions in the Philippines? If Judge PARKER wants information about those unhappy islands, he goes to a more original source than this man WRIGHT. Such experts as the Hon. ERVING WINSLOW, the Hon. FISKE WARREN, the Hon. MOORFIELD STOREY, the Hon, CHARLES RUSSELL COD-MAN and Gen. SAMBO BOWLES can and do supply Judge PARKER with information ich as WRIGHT doesn't possess. Kirby street, Boston, has long been known as the watchtower from which the Philippines can be studied most effectively. WRIGHT may mean well, but he can't turn out the kind of stuff Judge PARKER wants.

Next Philippine day at Ecopus the Judge will reel off some more statements that will be news to WRIGHT, who may think he knows what is going on in the Philippines, but is inexcusably ignorant of what is going on in the anti-imperialist leagues. Thes institutions make "facts" while you wait, and know things in the Philippines by special telepathic despatch.

By the way, is the Parker Constitution Club ready to report on LUKE WRIGHT'S insolent assertion that "Judge PARKER has evidently been grossly deceived"? Is not such language from a Democratic satrap unconstitutional?

Remember Furnaceville, and keep on remembering it for the next fifteen days.

Reform of the Tipping Custom Advocated. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: THE SUN has entained some interesting facts on the subject of tipping" in certain hotels and restaurants of London, and I am sure that sensible people are hopeful that a like reform will be begun in this country before long. It is not altogether because of the money expended in paying the "walter's tax." but there is a strong feeling that there is imposition

in such a requirement. Before long proprietors of hostelries will awaken to the fact that in permitting the practice they are penny wise and pound foelish. Patrons are quite generally beginning to reckon "tips" as part of their day's expenses and give orders accordingly, so that if they give "tips" of \$1 per day—which amount or more is in these days necessary at many hotels and restaurants to purchase decent service— they cut the amount from their orders, thus making the proprietors pay the "tips" which they per-mit their servants to exact. This is done quietly but effectively by patrons to a much greater ex-tent than may be supposed by those who have given the subject no attention.

When the practice becomes universal of "cutting" the amount of orders to the extent of the amount of the "tip," a great outrage will begin to disappear.

The Bospigliosi Case.

to state that "A Catholic Priest" is mistaken in citing the Rospigliosi (not Rispigliosi) case. Princes Marie Rospigliosi, née Reid, divorcée Parkhurst was only civilly married by the Sindaco (Mayor) of Lamporecchio, the Rospigliosi summer res dence; the Church having until to-day absolutely refused to sanction that marriage by the religious PACT, NOT FICTION. CATROLIC CLUB, New York, Oct. 23.

Booker-Yes, they have learned to speak of a house beautiful instead of a beautiful house.

THE STATE ELECTION. For Beesevelt and Herrick, the, Citizens'

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: On elec tion day I hope to take five votes into the polling booth (myself and four sons), and while we shall vote for the Republican national ticket we shall cast our vote for Her-rick on the State ticket, and I am much indebted to THE SUN for the suggestion. "Odellism" is the lowest form of politics and every whit as bad as Tammany. It is the duty of independent voters to split their votes on the national and State ticket at the

Political Assessments at the State Capital. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: To iljustrate the desperate straits to which the Odell clique is put, and the herculean efforts they are making to avoid the disaster and political death threatened by their exposure and the opposition of THE SUN and other

BROOKLYN, Oct. 23.

The employees, male and female, State departments are being assessed at the rate of about 40 per cent. of their month's salary. The women stenographers and others under civil service are not excluded, and this includes to some extent-I have not yet learned how far-the employees of the Educational Department, which Odell so successfully placed under political domina-

newspapers, the following facts speak for

A couple of Democrats have been discharged from the Department of Education without cause and although they were under being utilized for the purpose of distributing campaign documents, their salaries being paid by the State. This is common in the other departments, but has not, until this year, affected the Department of Education. It will probably soon be possible to obtain license to practise medicine or dentistry if

your "pull" is strong enough. It is notorious that in Albany Mr. Barnes, warm supporter of Odell since the Governor-Chairman-Groceryman assumed control of the Republican party, has assessed thing in sight, from the Mayor to the keeper of a gambling house. He has assessed the patrolmen each \$27 out of a monthly salary of \$75, or 36 per cent.; the firemen tionately, the street cleaners \$5 out of a weekly salary of \$9, or over 55 per cent. (most of them are put to work shortly before election), and it is said that even the charwomen have had to contribute. Mr. Barnes holds a position under the national Government.

Of course, these collections are all neces sary, in order that Odellism may not depart from the State capital. ALBANY, Oct. 22.

Wade on State Issues. From the Jamestown Evening Herald.

So far as we have been able to learn, only one campaign speaker sent out by the Repub-lican State Committee is venturing to discuss State issues, and that man is Arthur C. Wade practically every night of the campaign, and to give his time to State issues. The other speakers, from M. Linn Bruce down. have been instructed to say nothing of State affairs.

It is not surprising that Mr. Wade is permitted to discuss State issues. The genius which conducted a successful defence of Benham and Young, and the moral sense which swayed the attorney for Warren B. Hooker and Elbert Hubbard could be safely intrusted to defend the sickening mass of corruption and crime which is suggested by the term Odellism or the mention of Odell's candidate, Frank Wayland Higgins.

The brilliancy and resourcefulness which cleared Benham may perhaps make out a tolerable case for Odell and Higgins. And then there are peculiar reasons why

Mr. Wade should speak for Odell and Higgins on State issues. Has not Mr. Wade used the same ingenuity in defending Odell's personal friend and ap-pointee, Warren B. Hooker, against charges that he has been a part of the Odell grafting

Was not Mr. Wade selected by Mr. Odell at Saratoga to place in nomination before the Republican convention Mr. Odell's can-didate, Mr. Higgins?

And Mr. Wade says that he approves heartily of Odell and the sort of administration Odell has been giving the State. He claims that Higgins would continue the same high grade of administration.

The people, irrespective of party, have made up their mind what they will do with Mr. Higgins. He is marked for overwhelm-ing defeat. House cleaning should be thorough.

Catholics and Politics

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am itensely amused at the letter of James Mark Sullivan of New Haven in to-day's Sun com plaining that "clericalism" is being intruded into this campaign because an interview with the Archbishop of Manila is quoted by one of your correspondents.

If Archbishop Harty had come out for Judge Parker and denounced the American administration in the Philippines, there would was no protest from Democrats like him while the Catholic Church had the misfortune to be classed as a part of the Democratic machine. Now that Catholics are abandoning the Democracy and coming over to the Republi-Now that Catholics are absoluting the Democracy and coming over to the Republicans in their thousands, they are charged with bringing religion into politics.

The Irish race and the Catholic Church have suffered too much in the public opinion of the United States by the false impression given out by leading Democrats that they cann us bedy and soul.

own us body and soul.

That day is gone forever, Mr. Sullivan, and the solid Catholic vote as a sure possession of the Democratic party is a thing of the past.

JOHN J. DALY. NEW YORK, Oct. 23.

Mr. Dos Passos Replies to Mr. Miller.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The inquiry in

your paper signed by Mr. J. Bleecker Miller is an eminently proper one. I refer him to the Act of Congress approved the 28th day of June, 1902, called the "Spooner act." Section 2 of that act author-ized the President to acquire from the Republic of Colombia the Isthmus of Panama. Section 4 provided as follows: "That abould the President be unable to obtain for the United States a satisfactory title to the property * * and the control of the necessary territory of the Republic of Colombia . . within a reasonable time and upon reason able terms, then the President, having first ob-tained . . by treaty control of the necessary

ragua. &c."

Colombia having neglected to accept our terms. and, by the adjournment of her legislature, rendered it impossible to do so within a reasonable time, the door was squarely and forever closed to her, and with this termination the project of build-ing a canal by way of Panama was clearly ter-

The question I ask is, "Why did you not, Mr. President, obey the Act of Congress and negotiate with Nicaragua;" per act authorized the acquisition of

ground, then all the proceedings in relation to the equisition of the Panama Canal are abortive and the Administration has thrown away the money I am not interested in this latter inquiry at pres-

ent, but I hope Mr. Miller will push his inquiry to the finish. The point which concerns the Ameri-can people now is, why the President of the United States, being directed to deal with Mcaragua, did not do so? No one has answered this question, for the best of reasons, that no one can: I mean in law or morals. JOHN R. DOS PASSOS. NEW YORK, Oct. 24.

The Football Situation. The glory of these autumn days, on which our bards enthuse, is in the woodlands, all ablaze with

variegated hues; but other colors will refuse to

yield the paim to these—the ones the Feet Ball players use to bring them victories. The cham-pionship this year may be, so all the critics say, between the Navy's Blue and Gold and Army Black and Gray; and only just the other day the Blue and White went down before the Red and Blue's array in sleepy Quakertown. But when the wood land glory's died and trees are brown and bare, the college colors in their pride will futter in the array. college colors in their pride will flutter in the air.
The Eli warriors roundly swear the Crimson they will do: the Orange and the Black declare they" deepen Ell's filue. And the War Game of 190

The news from Berlin makes it clear that Germany's little bunch of insurrection in southwest Africa is assuming alarming proportions. Revolt is spreading beyond her control, and it is evident that Germany must either send a force large enough to stamp it out or acknowledge that she has been beaten by Hottentots. The latter is something she can hardly afford to do, while suppression of the revolt gives every promise of difficult - achievement. The area involved is about twice that of the State of California and presents a coast line of 930 miles without a harbor except that of Walfish Bay, which, with 430 square miles of surrounding territory, belongs to England.

In her recent refusal to allow Germany to use this harbor, located about midway of the German coast line, as a base of operations, England doubtless acted in accordance with a domestic policy. The question of neutral port in time of war could hardly have entered into consideration. Nor does it seem possible that England could have feared that temporary German use would develop into permanent German occupation. To impartial observers it would seem that England's wisest policy would require her to afford Germany all possible assistance, unless it be that she hopes, out of Germany's difficulty, to find a way by which she can acquire the territory and so round out her South African holding by control of everything south of the eighteenth parallel of south latitude.

England has a very direct interest in the speedy suppression of the Herero outbreak. In her neighboring areas she has about 5,000,000 native blacks, many of them none too well contented, to whom Herero success, even temporary, might be a cause of absorbed in watching the larger struggle in the Far East, a much wider interest would be taken in the interesting process of German military operations against a native race. England has had her experiences in the Sudan, in Zululand and among the hill tribes of India. We have had our own experience with the Tagals and the Moros. Germany now has to pit her military machine against the mobile occupants of a subtropical wilderness. Thus far, her success has not been at all impressive.

MAZZANTINI, THE TORERO.

The Head of His Profession and the Idel of the Spanish and Mexican Arenas. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Luis Mazzantini, the great Spanish bull fighter, arrived by ocean steamer a few days ago, on

his way to Mexico.

It was on a Sunday afternoon, a little more than four years ago, that, seated in the Romita bull ring in the City of Mexico, in the midst of a vast crowd of 10,000 people, I saw Luis Mazzantini, the greatest bull killer, or matador de toros, in the world. As he entered the arena with his cuadrilla, the great throng of spectators raised the wildest cry of enthusiasm, and as the famous matador made his bow to the president the entertainment of the afternoon commenced. President Diaz was not there. His Excellency takes little stock in the recreation of bull fighting, but he was represented by José Y. Limantour, the Minister of Finance, and at that time the most popular man in Mexico. The newly elected Vice-President, Don Ramon Corral was also there.

The bull fight has been so frequently described that I will not enter on particulars, but during the afternoon Mazzantini despatched six bulls with six thrusts, an unusual feat in bull fighting, for the unfortunate bull, when he encounters a less skilled matador, will receive as many as five or six thrusts

The great stature of Mazzantini gives him an enormous advantage in the arena, especially when he encounters the small Mexican bull, as it enables him to pick out the exact apot between the shoulders of the bull where he will direct his thrust. Many a bull fighter is unable to direct his aim until at close quarters and the unfortunate beast lowers

his horns in an attempt to lift the matador. Among the younger matadors Antonio Fuentes stands preeminent, not only for his thorough knowledge of technique, or as tney express it in Spain, la suerte suprema, the knowledge of killing the bull, but also for the extreme elegance of his movements with the red cloak, a capa, which is used to arrest and direct the pigtail by all soldiers and students is significant. John Chinaman without a tail divert the attention of the bull.

in Mexico its popularity seems to be on the increase, and the idol of the arena is for the time a very fortunate individual. But public increase, and the idoi of the arena is for the time a very fortunate individual. But public favor in bull fighting, as in almost every other popular enterprise, is very fickle. This is so thoroughly appreciated by the bull fighter that he will very often court certain death in the bull ring in order to redeem his reputa-

In the bull ring in order to redeem his reputation for some slip in a previous encounter.
When a matador is at the zenith of his popularity dollars and cigars will be thrown into
the ring by the throng, and the ladies will cast
in flowers and even their fans as a reward for
the hero. But the next moment, in consequence of some unskilful manœuvre, the tide
of popularity will immediately change, and
oranges and even empty bottles will be thrown
at the head of the discredited bull fighter.
Sometimes the crowd will become so enraged
that they will actually wrench the seats from
their fittings and hurl them into the arena
below.

that they will actually wrench we seats from their fittings and hurl them into the arena below.

Many years ago, when Luis Mazzantini made his first appearance in the ring in Mexico he was the subject of an unpopular demonstration of this kind, and so disgusted was the famous Spanish capada that as he entered the train to leave Mexico, he shook the dust from his feet and exclaimed, "Ni la tierra me queds," which may be rendered into English, "I don't want even to take your dust with me across the ocean."

But in course of time Mazzantini achieved great popularity as a bull fighter, not only in Spain, but in all countries where bull fighting is a national recreation, and he is now regarded as the most skilful matador in the world. He declares that he will now retire from the arena, after he has made this final tour. He will then cut off the top knot, or tuff of hair which designates a force, and which is called la coleta, and take his place with the average citizen in Spain.

He has acquired several fortunes, but has spent them with great prodigality, after the manner of the popular torere, but he is still regarded as a man of wealth, and is reported to have acquired considerable possessions in his native land.

Mazzantini is probably the only bull fighter who moves in the best society. He is a well

in his native land.

Mazzantini is probably the only bull fighter who moves in the best society. He is a well born man and thoroughly educated, and it is a surprise to many who know him that he did not choose a military career, in which he would undoubtedly have distinguished himself, for even in countries where the bull fight is the most popular recreation the social position of the matador is not an enviable one. Under these conditions it is strange that this disgraceful sport is still tolerated even in Mexico.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24. ANGLO-MEXICAN.

From the Patt Mail Gasette. Vesuvius, with its eruption, has done more than provide magnificen; fireworks to attract the forigners; it has set four communes-Resina, Torre del Greco, Boscotrecase, and Ottalano-by the ears. It seems that each claims that the volcano stands within its confines, if not all, the greater part of it, and that it (the commune) can thus claim the taxes of the guides, Cook's railway, and the one hundred and one other things which yield money. The quarrel is a pretty one, and bids fair to be unending, as no sooner have the con-fines been established and a comparative, if discontented, peace patched up, than the volcand belches forth new lava, forms new hills and val-

leys, and obliterates the confines.

Since the late cruption feeling has risen to such heights that the people of one commune throw stones at those of the others, and refuse to speak as they pass by. Each declares that it has ancient locuments to prove its rights beyond dispute. but when the moment comes for exhibiting them they somehow have misplaced them. They would have been the most useful to the Council of State. to whom they have appealed, but they cann be found. Meanwhile, until the quarrel is settled, Resins has decidedly the best of it, as, while the others were terror stricken, she boldly fixed her confines by herself taking in the whole moun-

> "Insolved" Kentucky Firm. From the Morehead Mountaineer

de Dissiution of coparship heretfo resisting Betwix Me and moze Jones in de barber profession an' heretofo dissolved, pussons who O must pay to de subscriber. Dem what de firm Os must call on Jones, as de firm is insolved.

GERMANY'S AFRICAN TROUBLES. FORTUNES IN PRECIOUS GEMS. Newest Jewels: What They Cost and Hew

They Are Worn. From the London Daily Mail. The desire for jewels and the extravagantly splendid displays now made by women who delight in such manifestations of wealth are two of the main characteristics of the power dress exercises over women in this

luxurious age. A million sovereigns sounds like an incredibly huge sum of money to sink in precious stones, but the gem caskets of some of our great ladies represent that value very closely. and it is actually touched in a few notable instances.

Quite moderately wealthy young married women do not consider their catalogue of jewels complete without two or three tiaras, a string of pearls capable of being measured by the yard, a stomacher brilliantly ablazwith gems, a dog collar, and numerous necklets, rings of various colors to match various gems, to say nothing of aigrettes of diamonds. bracelets, brooches, and little ornaments by the hundred.

One single necklet of pearls—only a string that closely clasps the throat—has been known to cost £90,000; a tiara swallows up any sum up to £25,000, and even more when it contains practically priceless stones; one brooch may easily represent £500, while a stomacher can scarcely cost less. Hence to be bedizened in gems that represent £100,000 is not a difficult task for the woman who like barbaric display and can afford to indulge

The extravagance this craving for gems leads to is excused by some people on the score that precious stones are a sound inwhile the dealers in imitation vestment, gems truthfully aver that it fosters their

A very quaint fashion from old times is the agrafe of brilliants, an ornament resembling a bow and bands of diamond, duplicated many times so as to trim a dress from the decolletage to the hem of the skirt. The ornaments graduate in size, so that at the foot of the dress they are much larger than they are at the waist, thereby producing a very elegant effect. These necessarily are rarely to be seen in real stones, but sets of them are being sought in old French paste, which produces as brilliant an effect as real diamonds and can scarcely be detected from them by the eyes of even experts.

Ornaments of this calibre are found upon quaint Old World dresses, made with the corsage à pointe, and the full, simple skirt of bygone times. One ordered the other day a woman whose vogue is the picturesque was made of cloud gray satin and was quite untrimmed, save for the agrafes and a berthe and elbow flounces of rich old lace.

Juliet nets of diamonds and pearls are so much more beautiful than those of colored stones that they are likely to last longer than the rest of their kind in the favor of the wealthy woman. A new net is made of gold lattice work, fastened where the lattice crosses with rosettes of diamonds and all around the edge festooned with a glittering fringe of the same precious stones

Very lovely sigrettes, composed of a pair of diamond leaves, the edges of which meet in the centre, are being made purposely to be worn with the Marie Stuart confure. which dips in the centre of the brow and causes a semi-conventional ornament of this kind to look unusually charming. The Jewellers have been very busy lately inventing new ornaments or fresh ways of wearing old ones. How to make use of very long ropes of pearls, since it became less fashionable than it was a few years ago to fashionable than it was a few years ago to wind them round and around the throat, has been a problem to the wealthy possessor of such baubles that has at last been answered

A string of pearls twisted twice around the throat and then looped in front on the low corsage, with fastenings here and there composed of jewelled brooches is, comparatively speaking, an old tale. The latest adap-tation of this idea is to festoon the jewels at the back of the corsage as well as in the front, and if the strings are very long indeed the effect produced is of the utmost magnifi cence. In some cases a complete berthe of splendid gems is provided by means of one ong necklace of gems, or two or three worn at the same time.

PIGTAILS WORN BY EUROPEANS. Fashion Dated From the Reign of Louis XIV. of France.

From the London Globe The recent statement that the Grand Council of China is in favor of the abandonment of to be pulled is likely to be in course of time a more busin

opponent than in the past, though he has

never been despicable. But antiquated and absurd as the wearing of the pigtail now seems, its disappearance from England only dates from a time well within the memory of many men still living. It is true that public opinion brought the pigil into general disfavor in the early years of the nineteenth century; but a contributor to "Notes and Queries" for 1858 records that he "saw the other day descending from a small chariot in Cheapside a venerable old gentleman with a small screw of his gray locks tied behind with a short riband." this was less than fifty years ago it will be seen that we have less reason for contrasting ourselves favorably in this respect with the Chinese than many people remember or

In Europe the fashion of tving the natural of the "Grand Monarque," when the officers of the French Army tied their hair in summer, but wore it loose in winter and indoors Thence the custom spread to Austria, and flourished exceedingly. Indeed, so extravagant did the fashion become that in the eighteenth century some unfortunate Prussian troops were the queue down to their heels, while Frederick II. appeared on horseback with a pigtail reaching the crupper of his saddle. The French Revolution brought about the disappearance of this, as of many other absurdities; for the soldiers of the re public had no time or money to spare for such barber's work, having sterner business on hand which demanded all their energies. In the British Army the pigtall was abolished during or just after the Napoleonic wars, the Royal Weish Fusiliers, as the "flash" still worn by officers suggests, being the last regiment to discontinue the fashion. In the navy the pigtail was worn until

name of the famous twist tobacco. Hood, in one of his punning ballads, uses the word in a "His head was turned; and so he chewed

1828. The fashion is still recalled by the

"His head was turned; and so he chewed
His pigtail till he died."
Lovers of Marryat, too, will remember his
whimsical description of the old salt whose
magnificent pigtail, the pride of his life, was
cut off by his amiable consort, with disastrous results to herself.

The custom of wearing the pigtail may be
comparatively modern in Europe, but its
origin goes back to the dawn of history.
Pigtailed Hittities were among the opponents
of Rameses II., and from India comes a
legendary account of the reason for the
grotesque fashion which Darwin might have
approved. The Rajas, we are told, of a certain city of the Gujerat coast are styled longtailed, boasting their descent from the king
of the monkeys who helped Ramachundra
to conquer India. This lends an air of reapectable antiquity to a fashion which has
little else to recommend it.

The Tibetan Esoteric Vote Solid for Roose

velt and Fairbanks. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The learned Tibetan occultist, the well known Count de Sarak, has made the following prophecy, based upon the esoteric studies of the Orient: That Mr. Theodore Roosevelt will be reclected

President of the Republic and that great and very important events will follow attended by signal and widespread triumphs for American policy. There will be great perturbations and even wars in which the United States will have to intervene. The Count thus expresses himself with regard to the American people:
"I love the United States, whose citizen I feel my self in very truth to be. I admire in them that spirit of rectitude and of justice which is so rarely found

May the day soon dawn when the world will may the day soon case when the world will recognize this great teacher who has been sent to them by the masters of the Orient, and in place of

ORIENTAL ESOTERIC CENTRE. Washington, Oct. 24.